



# WIDEFIELD ZEISS AXIO OBSERVER USER MANUAL

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## Start the system

1. If needed, light on the fluorescence lamp on the desk.  
It always has to be the first.



2. Switch on the multiple plug on your left.
3. Switch on the microscope by pushing the « START » button on the left side.



4. Switch on the PC, and log in « IJM » session.

## Equipment

Zeiss Axio Observer inverted motorized microscope + ApoTome Zeiss system

Black/White Axiocam MRm camera (pixel size 6.45\*6.45 µm)

Axiocam HRc colour camera (pixel size 6.45\*6.45 µm)

Motorized turntable in XY







Mercury vapor lamp with automatic alignment for fluorescence

Phase contrast and DIC

Filtres :

excitation	dichroic	emission	fluor
BP 335 - 383	BS 395	BP 420 - 470	DAPI
BP 424 - 448	BS 455	BP 460 - 500	CFP
BP 450 - 490	BS 495	BP 500 - 550	GFP
BP 538 - 562	BS 570	BP 570 - 640	DsRed
BP 625 - 655	BS 660	BP 665 - 715	CY5

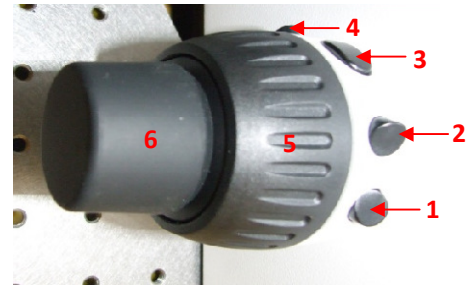
Objectives :

Objective		Correction	NA	Working distance (mm)	coverslide correction (mm)	Immersion medium	DIC	Phase
5x		Plan - Neofluar	0.15	4.8	0.17	Dry	No	No
10x		Plan - Neofluar	0.3	4.4	0.17	Dry	II	Ph1
25x		Plan - NeoFluar	0.8	0.57	0 - 0.17	Water, glycerol, oil	II	No
40x		Plan-Apo	1.3	0.21	0.17	Oil	III	No
63x		Plan-Apo	1.4	0.19	0.17	Oil	III	No
100x		Plan-Apo	1.4	0.19	0.17	Oil	III	No

## Microscope stand presentation

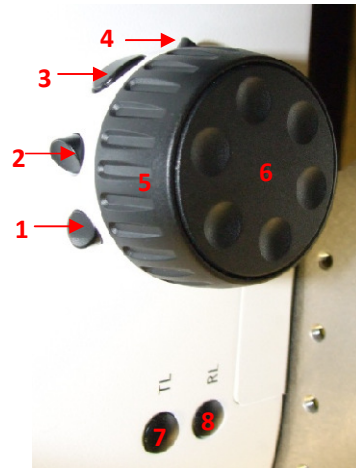
### Left side

1. Lower objectives turret at the lowest position
2. Reach back the objective at its working position
3. Open/Close the fluorescence shutter
4. Change filter cubes for fluorescence (2 buttons)
5. Macrometric screw
6. Micrometric screw



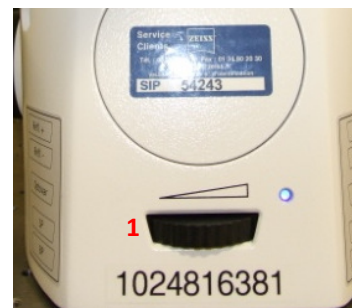
### Right side

1. Lower objectives turret at the lowest position
2. Reach back the objective at its working position
3. Open/Close the BrightField shutter
4. Switch objectives (2 buttons)
5. Macrometric screw
6. Micrometric screw
7. Open/Close the BrightField shutter in « TL »
8. Open/Close the fluorescence shutter in « RL »



### In front

1. Light intensity adjustment (wheel)



### Joystick

Move the motorized turntable in X and Y.  
Hold the button for moving fast.

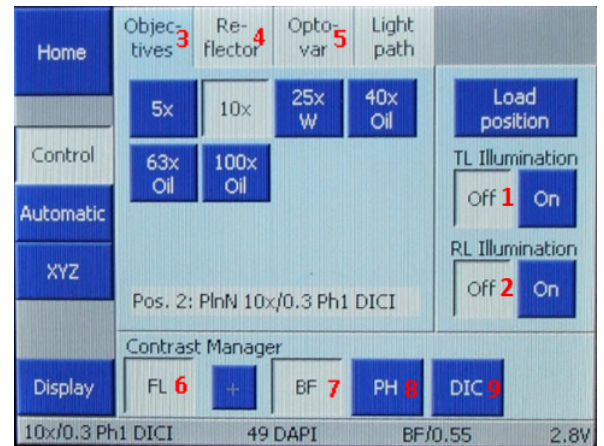


### TFT screen (touchscreen)

1. Open / Close the BrightField shutter
2. Open / Close the fluorescence shutter

In « *Microscope* » rubric, in « *Control* » menu, there are several tabs allowing you to :

3. Choose the objective « *Objectives* »
4. Choose the filters cube for fluorescence « *Reflector* »
5. Add/retrieve a 1,5x lens « *Optovar* »
6. Observe in Fluorescence « *FL* »
7. Observe in Brightfield « *BF* »
8. Observe in phase contrast « *PH* »
9. Observe in Nomarski contrast « *DIC* »



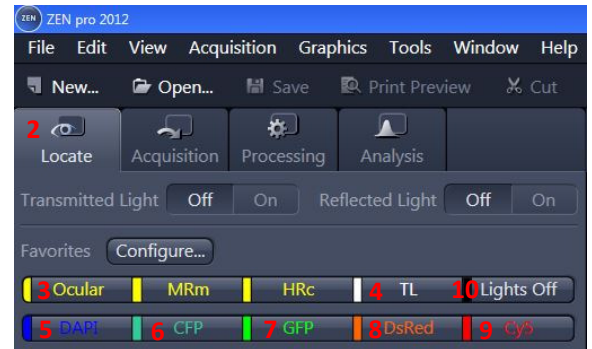
## Start Zen / Observation at oculars

1. Start « ZEN » software by clicking on the icon at the desktop.
2. Select « *Locate* » tab.
3. Click on « *Ocular* » to observe at oculars.
4. « *TL* » allows you to observe in transmission.



If you want to observe in phase contrast or in DIC, click on « *TL* », then select « *PH* » or « *DIC* » on the TFT screen.

5. « *DAPI* » allows you to observe in blue.
6. « *CFP* » allows you to observe in cyan.
7. « *GFP* » allows you to observe in green.
8. « *DsRed* » allows you to observe in orange-red.
9. « *Cy5* » allows you to observe in far red.
10. « *Lights off* » close the shutter in transmitted and fluorescent light.



For transmitted light, phase contrast and Nomarski interference contrast (DIC) observation, it is really important to make some adjustments at the microscope!

See panels post up in the microscope room.

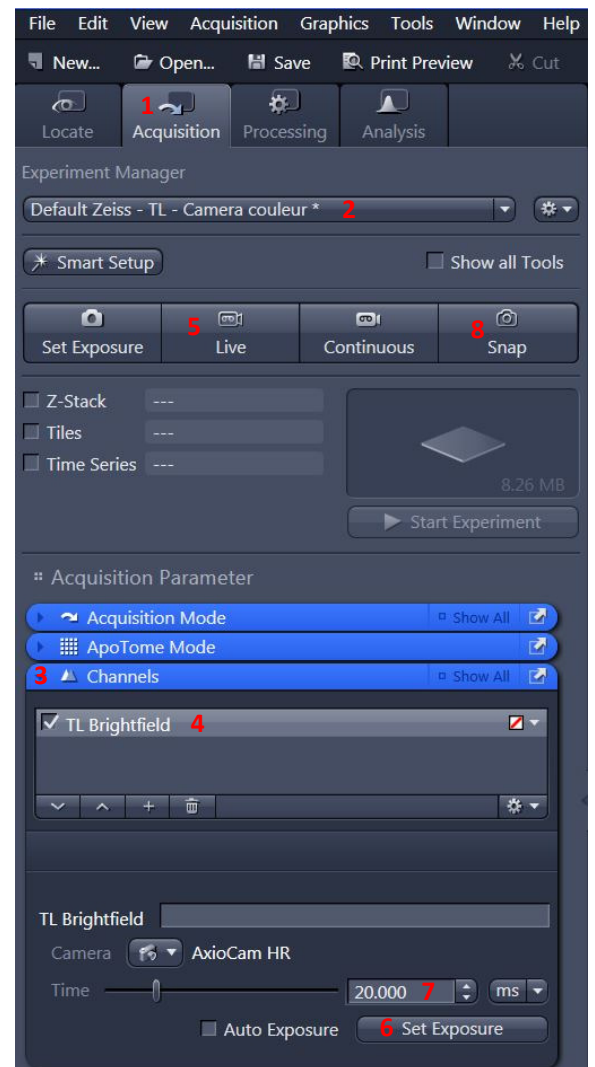
## Acquire a widefield image in transmission mode with the color camera

### Acquisition in transmission

First of all, proceed to the Köhler alignment on the microscope, before observing in brightfield, phase contrast or Nomarski contrast (see panels in the room).

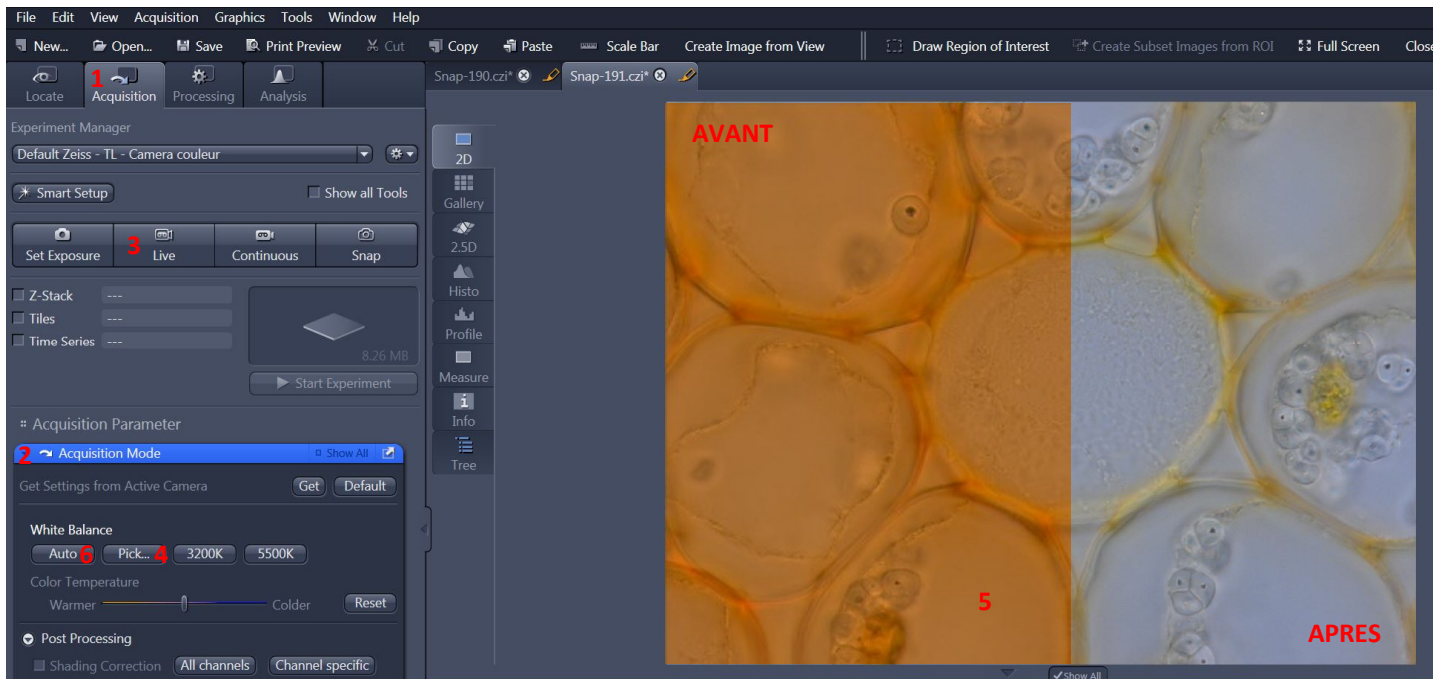
Select « *BF* », « *PH* » or « *DIC* » on TFT screen.

1. Click on « *Acquisition* » tab.
  2. Choose « *TL - Camera couleur* » mode.
  3. Open « *Channels* » menu.
  4. Tick « *TL Brightfield* » line.
  5. Make « *Live* ».
  6. Adjust the exposure time automatically by clicking on « *Set Exposure* »
- Or
7. Fix manually the exposure time.
  8. Click on « *Snap* » to acquire an image.



## Adjust the white balance

In a transmitted light image, adjust the « *White Balance* » allows to define a white reference of your sample.



1. Go to « *Acquisition* » tab.
2. Open « *Acquisition Mode* » menu.
3. Make « *Live* ».
4. Click on « *Pick. . .* », a little stiletto appears instead of your arrow.
5. Choose a zone completely white in your image and click on. The correction is then automatically done.
6. The « *Auto* » mode allows to correct the white balance, choose preferentially a region without any sample.

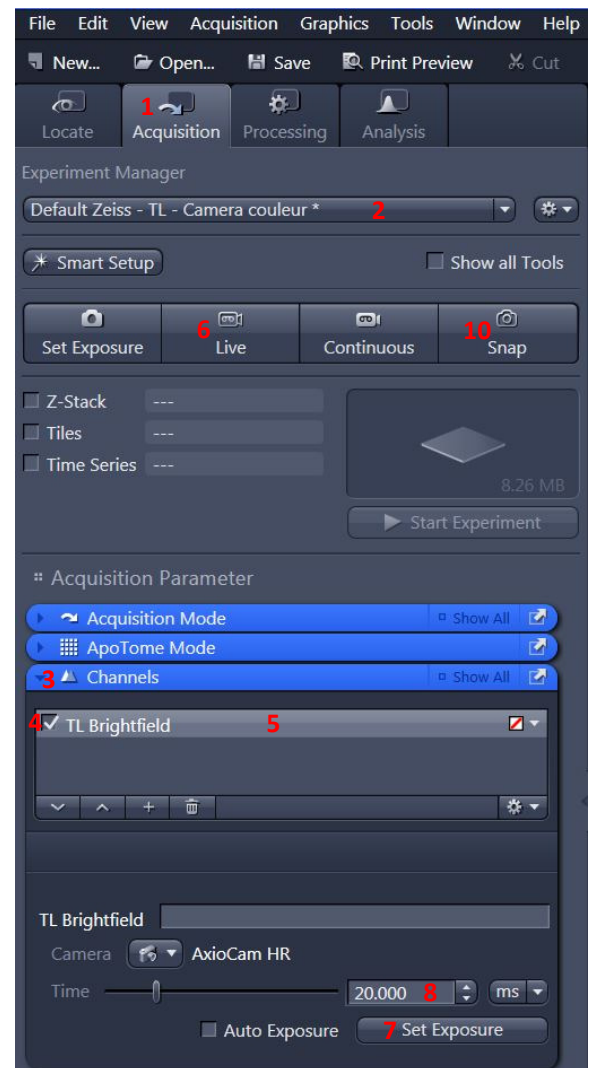


## Acquire a widefield image in fluorescence (and in BrightField) with the Black/White camera

First of all, proceed to the Köhler alignment on the microscope , before observing in brightfield, phase contrast or Nomarski contrast (see panels in the room).

Select « *BF* », « *PH* » or « *DIC* » on the TFT screen.

1. Click on « *Acquisition* » tab.
2. Choose « *Fluo + TL - Camera N&B* » mode.
3. Open « *Channels* » menu.
4. Tick the line(s) corresponding to your fluorophores.
5. Select one channel (light gray).
6. Make « *Live* ».
7. Adjust the exposure time automatically by clicking on « *Set Exposure* »  
Or
8. Fix manually the exposure time.
9. Do it again for each channel selected.
10. Click on « *Snap* » to acquire images in all channels.

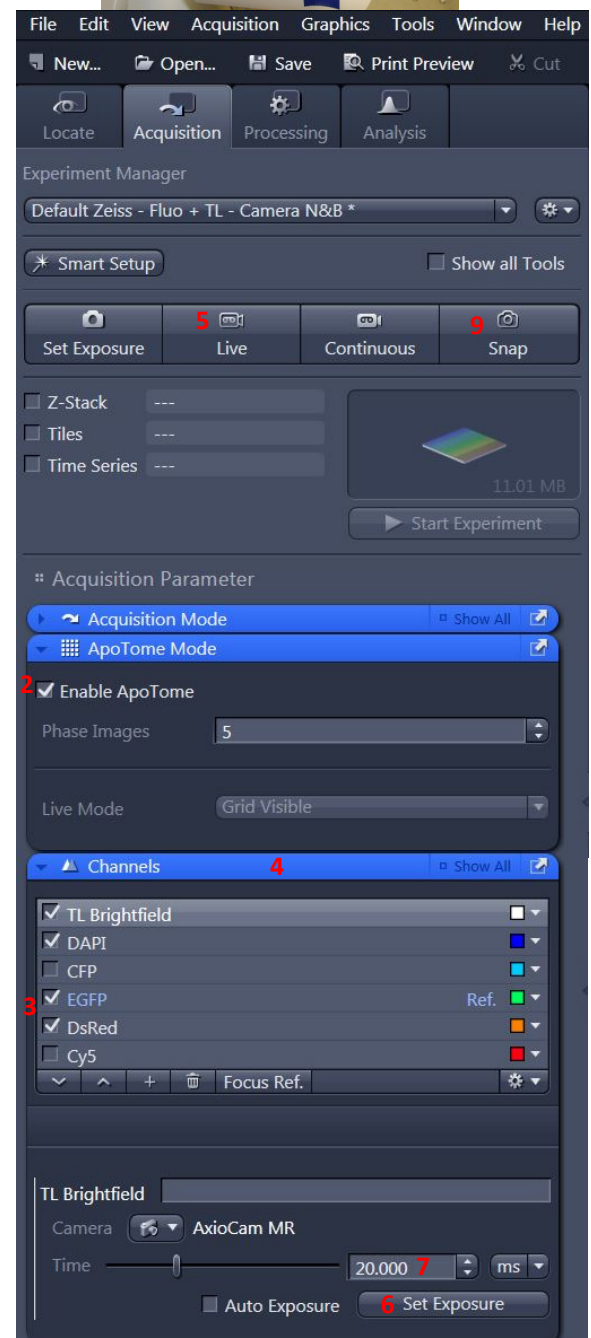
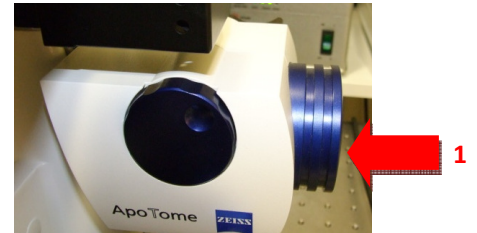


## Acquire an image with ApoTome module

The Apotome module is only available in fluorescence, with 100X, 63X, 40X and 25X objectives and without supplementary lens (no optovar).

### Configure the ApoTome and Make an Acquisition

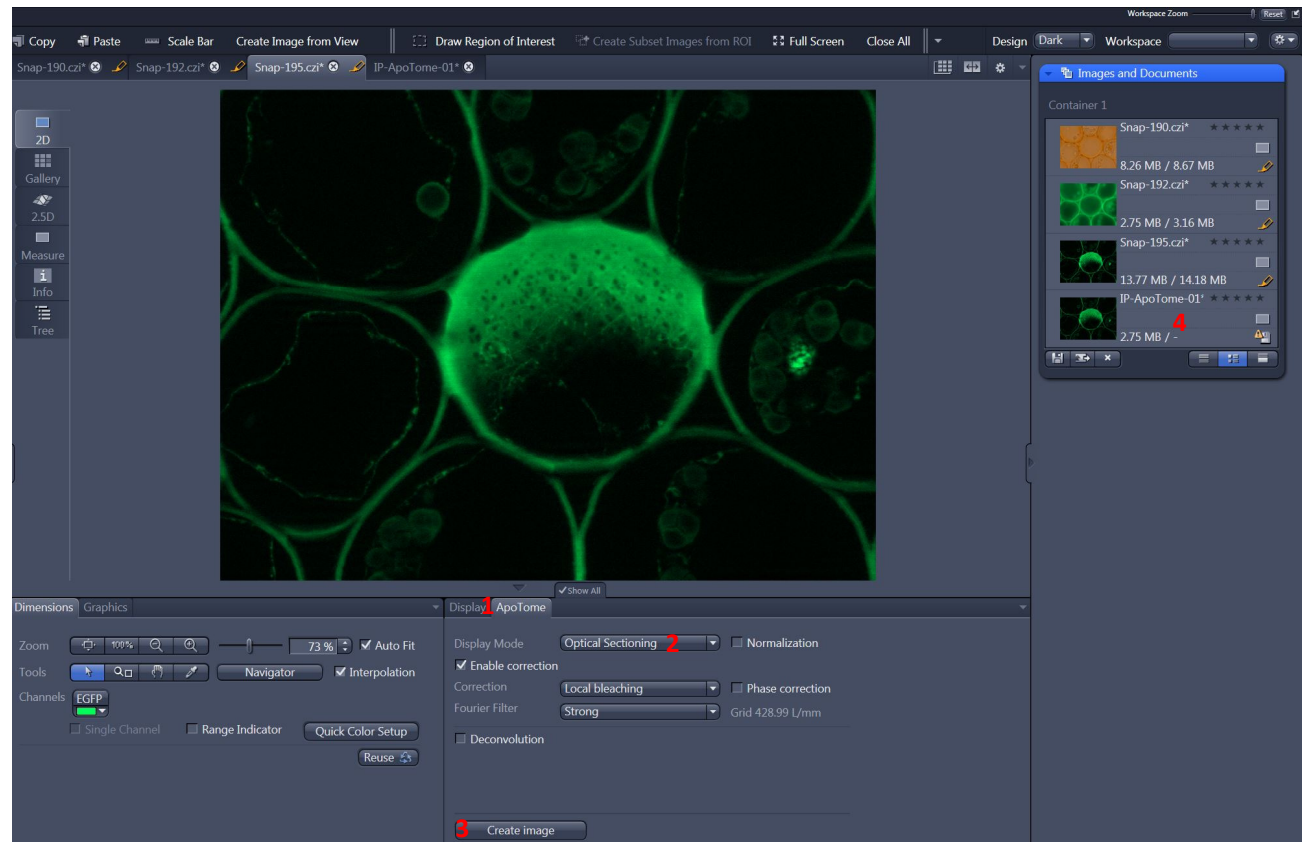
1. Push gently the ApoTome module.
  2. Open « *ApoTome Mode* » menu and tick « *Enable ApoTome* ».
  3. Tick line(s) corresponding to your fluorophores.
  4. Select one channel (in light gray).
5. Make « *Live* ».
6. Adjust the exposure time automatically by clicking on « *Set Exposure* »
- Or
7. Fix manually the exposure time.
  8. Do it again for each channel selected.
  9. Click on « *Snap* » to acquire images in all channels.
  10. Don't forget to retrieve the ApoTome module at the end of your session.



## Create an ApoTome image

Because of the intermediate images necessary for creating the final Apotome image, the acquisition is demanding in computer memory. It is then better to only keep the final image :

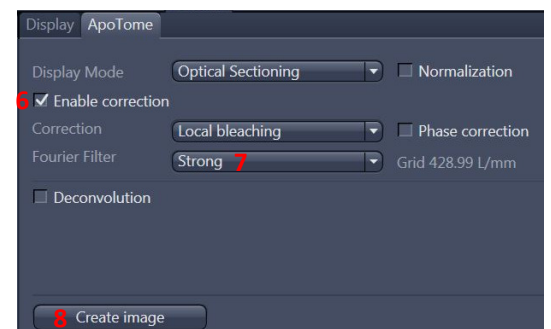
1. Choose « *ApoTome* » tab below your image.
2. Choose « *Optical sectioning* » visualization options to see the ApoTome image.
3. Click on « *Create Image* ».
4. The ApoTome image is created and named « *IP-ApoTome-01* ».



## Correct the ApoTome image

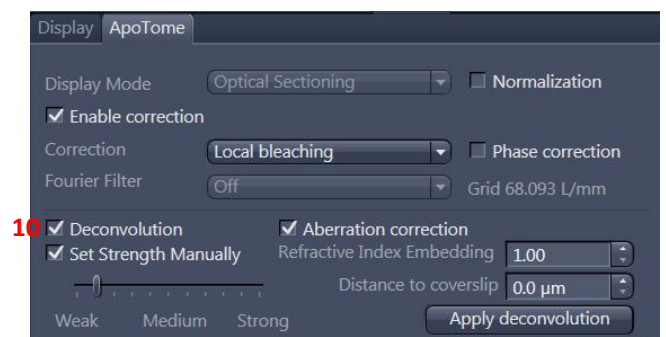
If ApoTome grid lines persist on the image, you can delete them by using a Fourier filter.

5. Select the original image.
6. Tick « *Enable correction* ».
7. Choose and test Fourier filter power  
« *Weak/Medium/Strong* ».
8. Click on « *Create Image* ».



## Deconvolute Apotome image

9. Select the original image.
10. Tick « *Deconvolution* ».
11. Click on « *Create Image* ».



## Acquire a Z stack serie

### Stack acquisition

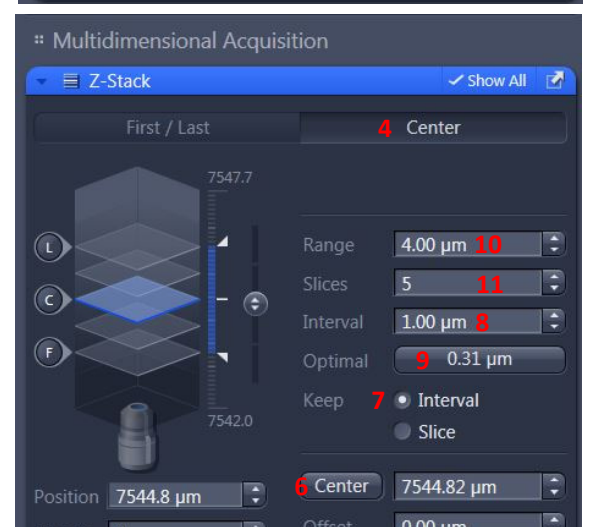
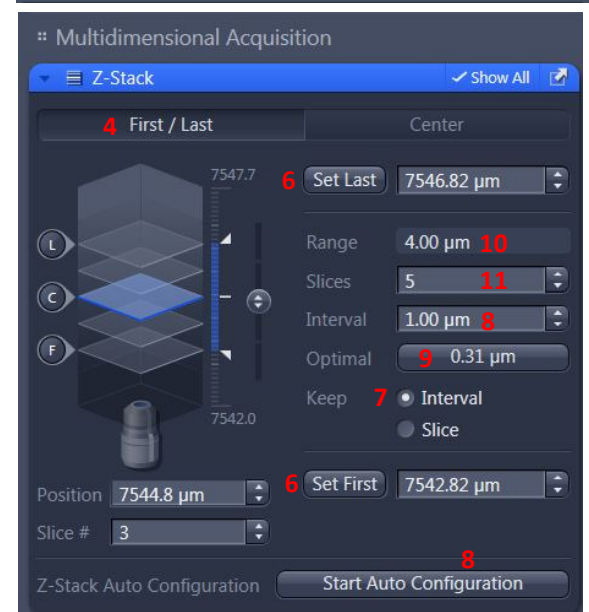
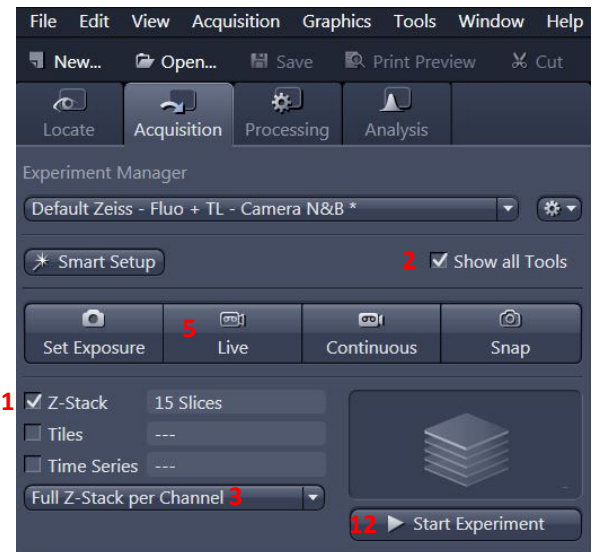
1. Tick « Z-Stack ».
2. Tick « Show all Tools ».
3. Choose the acquisition order when you have several channels : make an entire stack in one color then switch to the next channel « Full Z-Stack per Channel » or all channels per plane « All Channels per Slices ».

There are two acquisition modes: the first one defines up and down limits of your stack, the second one defines the center of your stack.

4. In « Z-Stack » menu click on « First/Last » tab.
5. Click on « Live ».
6. Click on « Set First » to define the beginning of your stack and « Set Last » for the end

OR

4. In « Z-Stack » menu click on « Center » tab.
  5. Click on « Live ».
  6. Define the center of your stack by clicking on « Center ».
7. « Interval » must be ticked to fix the value that you have chosen.
  8. Enter the value in  $\mu\text{m}$  for the desired interval.
  9. To choose the optimal resolution click on the distance indicated next to the « Optimal » mention.
  10. The stack size is indicated in « Range ».
  11. Slices number can be modified in « Slices ».
  12. Start the acquisition by clicking on « Start Experiment ».

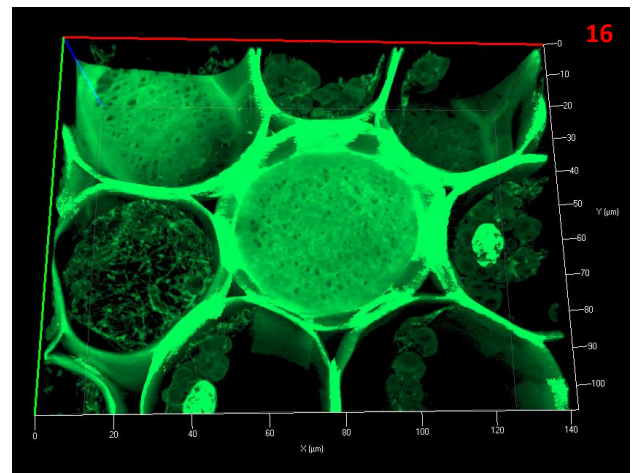
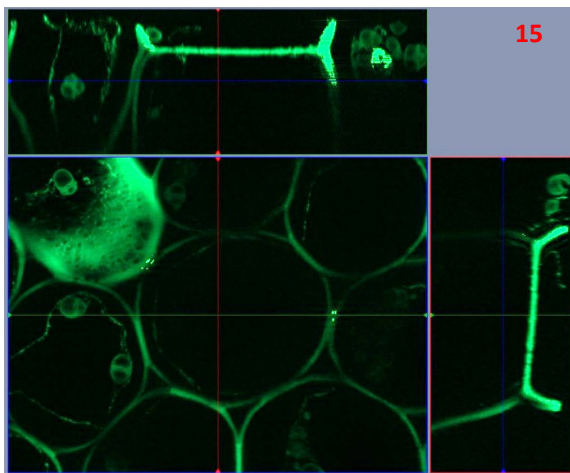
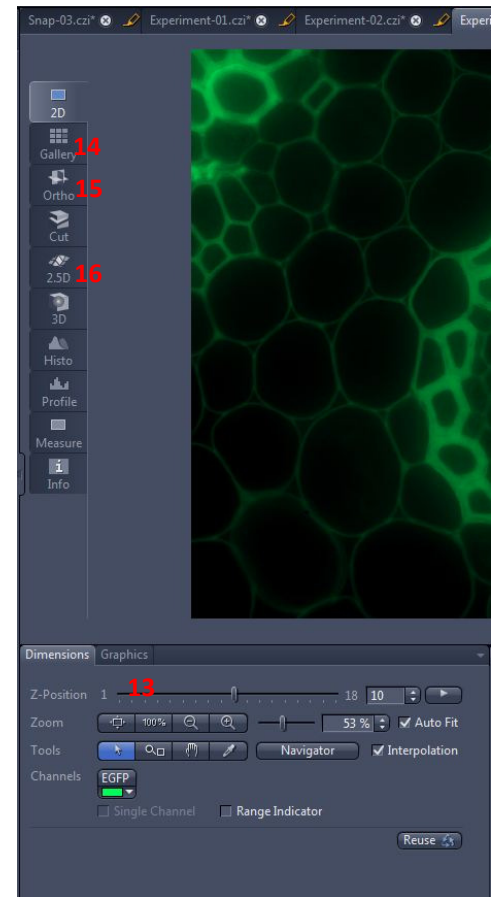


## Display the stack

At the end of your acquisition, your stack is displayed at center of ZEN interface.

In « *Dimensions* » tab:

13. To travel in the stack, move « *Z-Position* » cursor.
14. « *Gallery* » mode displays the set of images composing the stack.
15. « *Ortho* » mode allows an orthogonal view of your stack.
16. « *3D* » mode allows a 3D visualization of your stack.



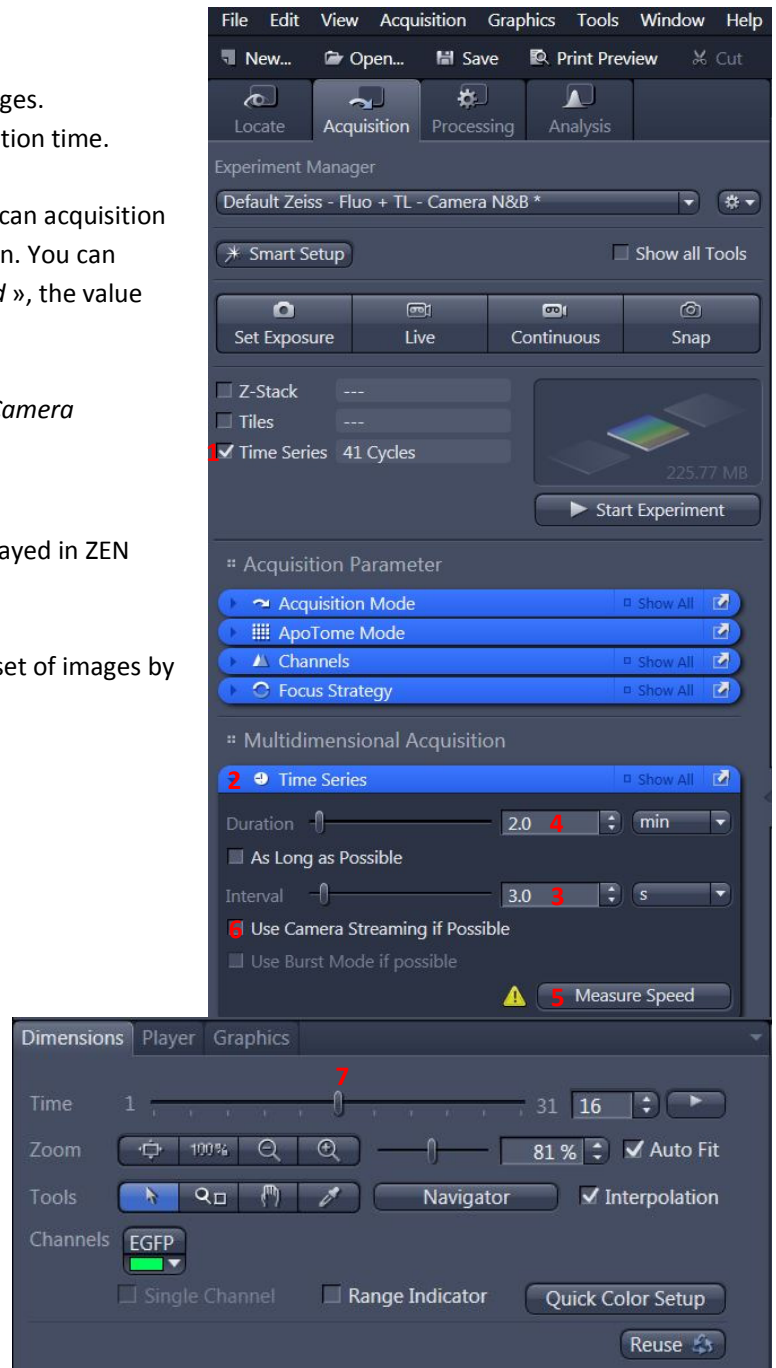


## Acquire a time series

1. Tick « *Time Series* ».
2. Open « *Time Series* » menu.
3. Define the time interval between two images.
4. Choose the number of cycle or the acquisition time.
5. Remark : the period of the Z stack or tile scan acquisition has to be included in time interval duration. You can measure it by clicking on « *Measure Speed* », the value will be shown in « *Interval* » rubric.
6. To minimize the time interval, tick « *Use Camera Streaming if Possible* ».

At the end of the acquisition, images are displayed in ZEN interface.

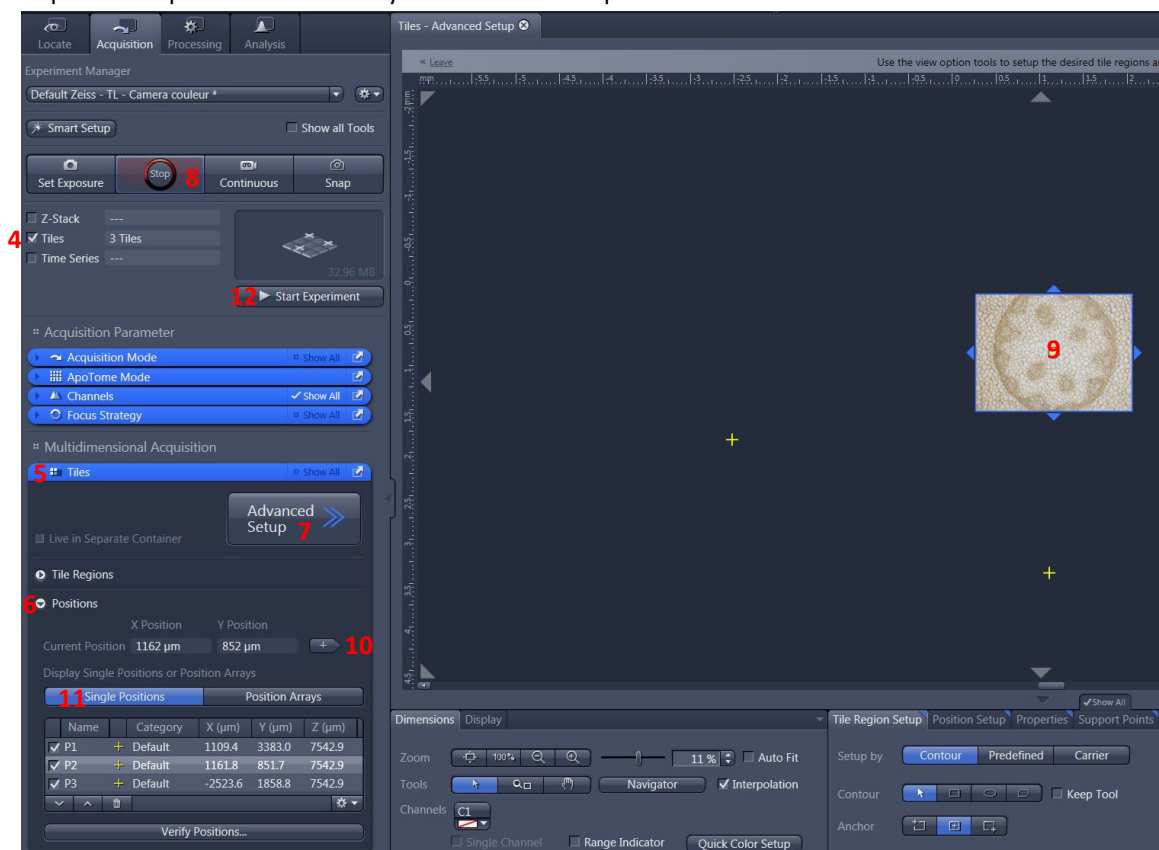
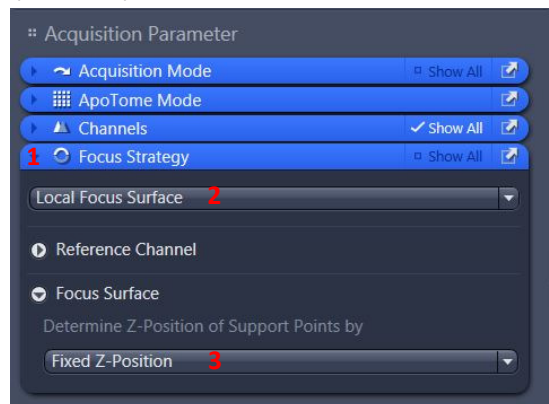
7. In « *Dimensions* » tab you can scroll your set of images by moving the cursor in « *Time* » rubric.



## Multiple stage positions

To make the software take into account the z coordinates for each position, you have to :

1. Open the « *Focus Strategy* » menu.
  2. Choose « *Local Focus Surface* » option.
  3. Choose « *Fixed Z-position* » option.
  4. Tick « *Tiles* ».
  5. Open « *Tiles* » menu.
  6. Open « *Positions* » rubric.
  7. Click on « *Advanced Setup* » to display the navigation space where you will set your positions.
  8. Click on « *Live* ».
  9. Double click, on the navigation space where you want to acquire an image or move thanks to the joystick.
  10. Once positioned, click on the arrow next to « *Positions* » rubric.
- Repeat this operation each time you want to save a position.

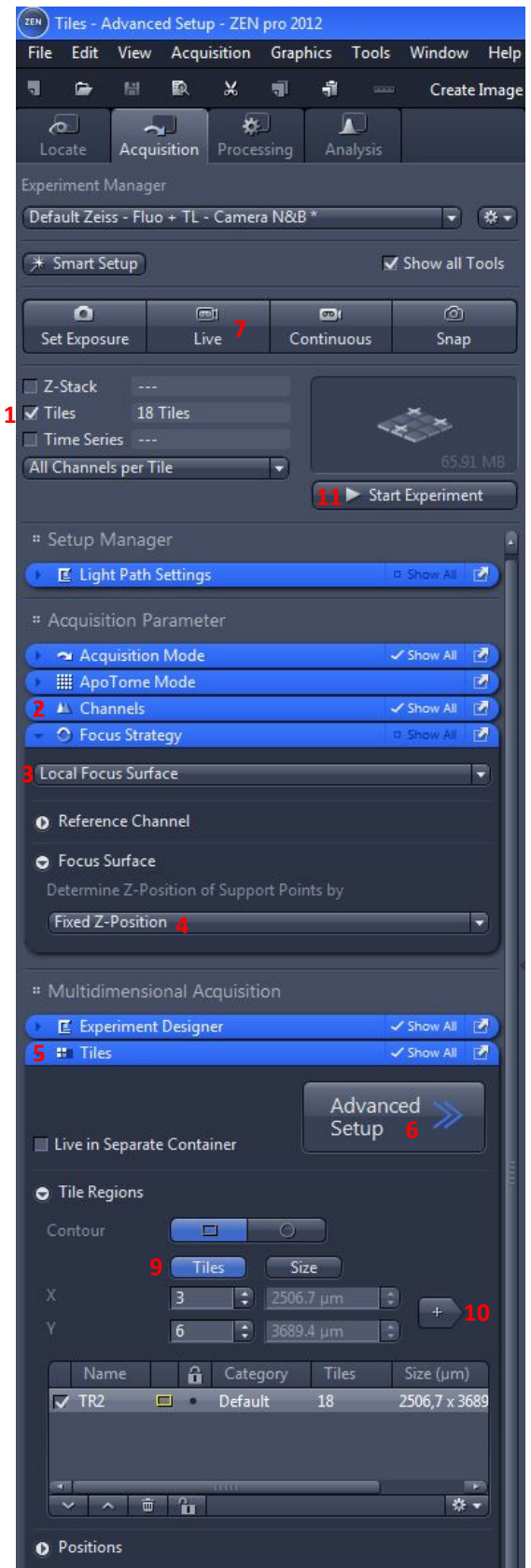


11. In « *Single Positions* » tab, you can see the coordinates list of all your positions that you have saved.
  12. Click on « *Start Experiment* ».
- The multiposition option is also available on different type and size of multiple well-plates. Seek advice from imaging facility engineers.

## Acquire a mosaic image

### Tile scan acquisition

1. Tick « *Tiles* ».
2. Open « *Focus Strategy* » menu.
3. Choose « *Local Focus Surface* » option.
4. Select « *Fixed Z-position* ».
5. Open « *Tiles* » menu.
6. Click on « *Advanced Setup* ».
7. Click on « *Live* ».
8. The navigation space is displayed in the center of the software interface. Double-click on the desired position to place the mosaic or move with the joystick.
9. In « *Tile Regions* » menu, click on « *Tiles* » and enter the size of your mosaic. Your current position is the center of your mosaic image.
10. Click on « + », the mosaic is drawn on the navigation space.
11. Click on « *Star Experiment* » to start the acquisition.





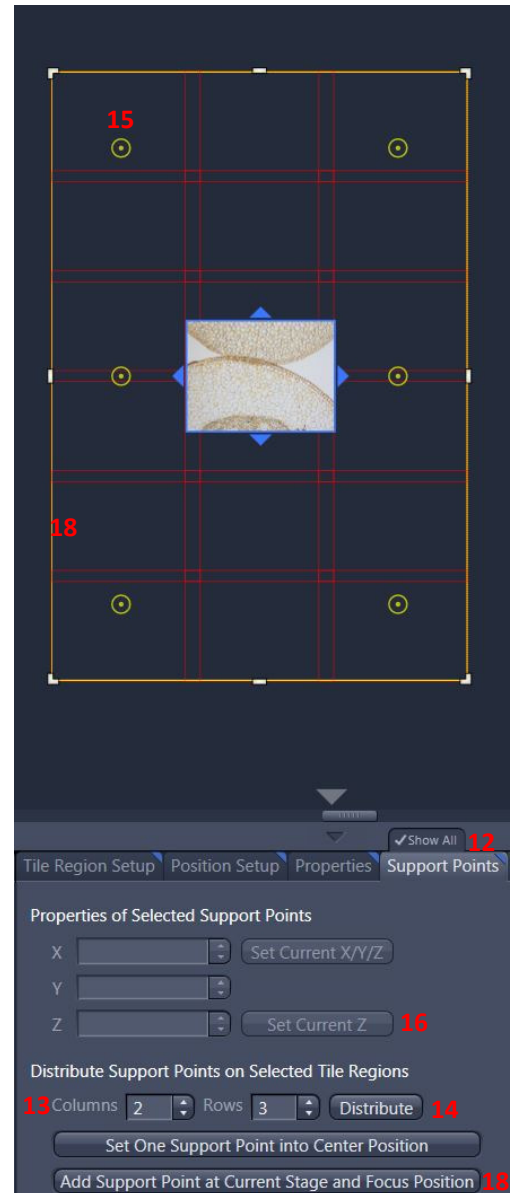
### Focus correction

There are two ways to correct the focus on the entire mosaic. Be careful to do it before starting the acquisition.

12. Click on « *Support Points* » below the navigation space.
13. Enter the number of positions where the focus will be corrected.
14. Click on « *Distribute* ».
15. Yellow points will be distributed on the mosaic.
16. Click on one yellow point, make « *Live* », adjust the focus and click on « *Set Current Z* » to save it. Start again for each point.

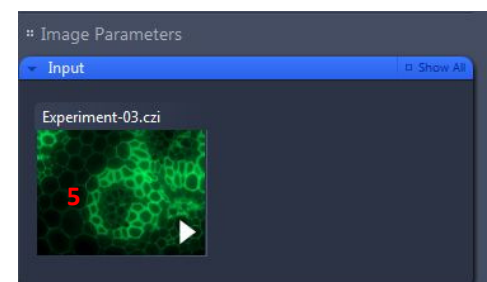
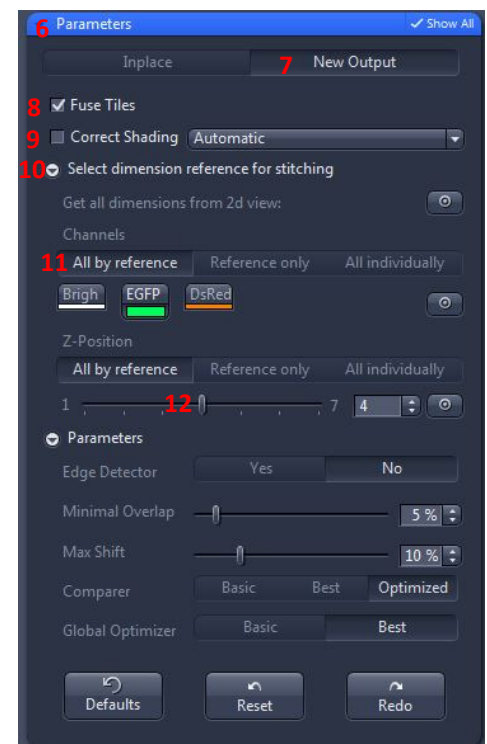
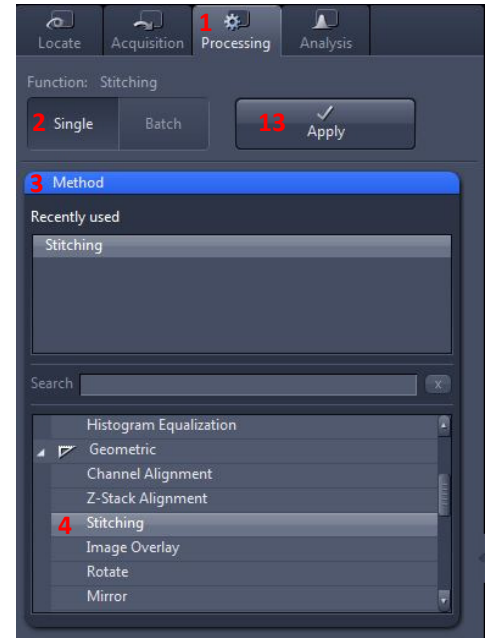
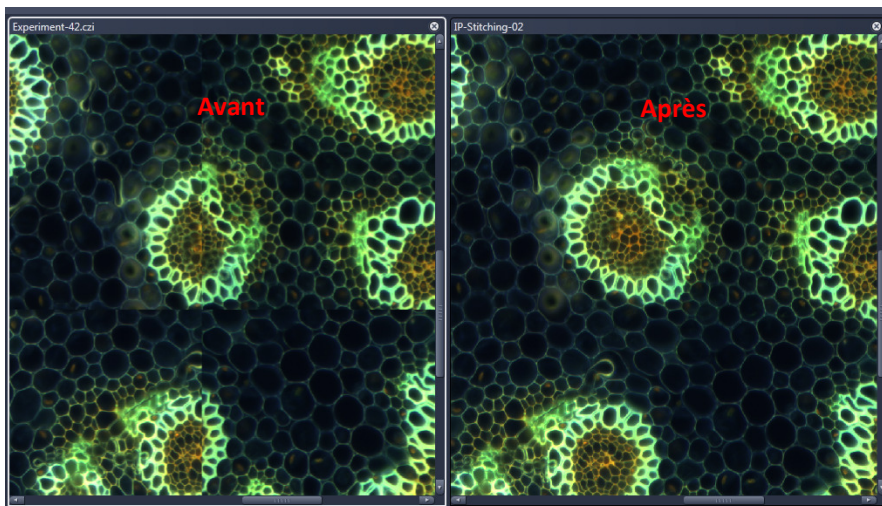
**OR**

17. Double-click at the place on your mosaic where you want to save the Z. Adjust the focus.
18. Click on « *Add Support Point at Current Stage and Focus position* », a yellow point appears.
19. Repeat the process on five different positions at least.
20. Click on « *Star Experiment* » to start the acquisition.



## Mosaic finalization in fluorescence

1. Click on « *Processing* » tab.
2. Click on « *Single* ».
3. Open « *Method* » menu.
4. Go to « *Geometric* » rubric and select « *Stitching* ».
5. Open « *Input* » menu and select the mosaic.
6. Open « *Parameters* » menu.
7. Click on « *New Output* ».
8. Tick « *Fuse Tiles* ».
9. If the shading is not well corrected, tick « *Correct Shading* » and select « *Automatic* » mode.  
If you have acquired several colors (channels) or a set in Z :
10. Open « *Select dimension reference for stitching* » menu.
11. Click on « *All by reference* » and select the referent channel for the stitching by clicking on it.
12. Choose the referent plane in Z.
13. Then click on « *Apply* ».
14. The adjusted image is called « *IP- Stitching* ».



## Mosaic finalization in transmission

1. Click on « *Processing* » tab.
2. Click on « *Single* ».
3. Open « *Method* » menu.
4. Go to « *Geometric* » rubric and select « *Stitching* ».
5. Open « *Input* » menu and select the mosaic.
6. Open « *Parameters* » menu.
7. Click on « *New Output* ».
8. Click on « *Fuse Tiles* ».

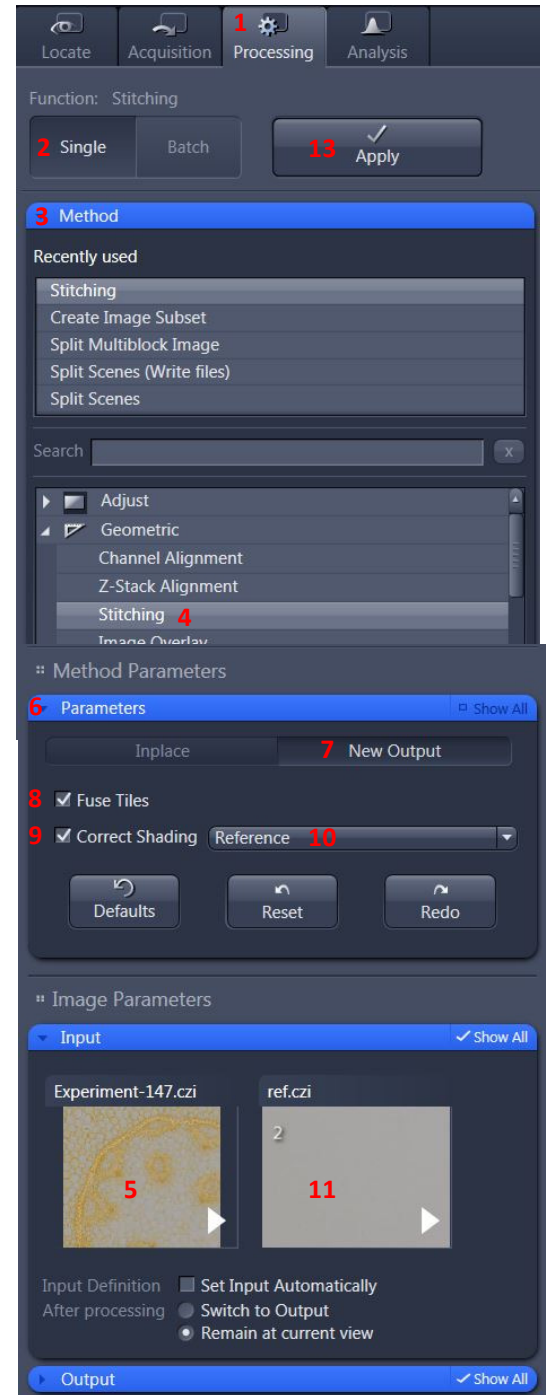
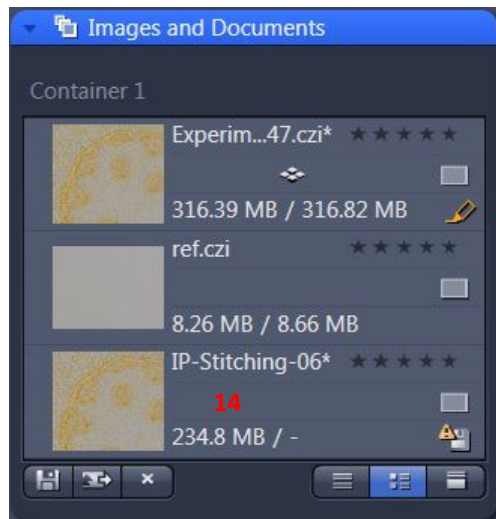
You can use two different modes to correct the shading.

To make an automatic correction by computation :

9. Tick « *Correct Shading* » to homogenize the background.
10. Select « *Automatic* » mode to make an automatic correction by computation.

OR

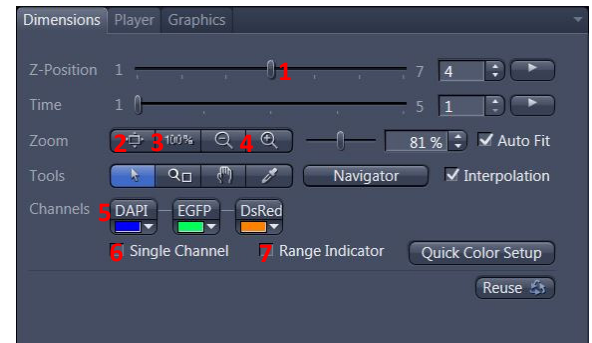
10. Select « *Reference* » to make the correction with a referent image (more reliable method):
11. In « *Input* », a second empty window is opened
12. Select a referent image, it must be a « *Snap* » of your lamella without anything.
13. Click on « *Apply* ».
14. The final image appears on the right in "*Images and Documents*" column and is called « *IP- Stitching* ».



## Graphic tools

In « *Dimensions* » tab

1. Display an image of one position in Z or in time by entering its number or by moving the corresponding cursor.
2. Adjust the image to the screen size.
3. Adjust image pixels size to the screen pixels size.
4. Enlarge or reduce the image.
5. Show/Hide a color (channel) on the screen.
6. See only one channel a time.
7. Show the gray level and the saturation.



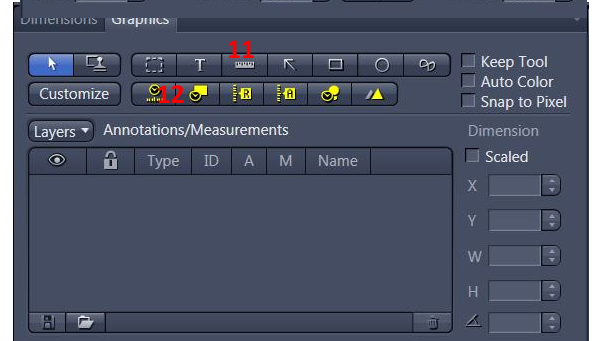
In « *Display* » tab you can find contrast options.

8. Choose a color to modify or « *All* » to modify all of them.
9. Adjust automatically the contrast.
10. Reset the contrast.



In « *Graphics* » tab you can find annotation options.

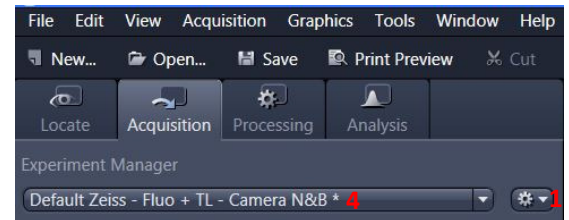
11. Show the scale bar.
12. Show the time.



## Save your data

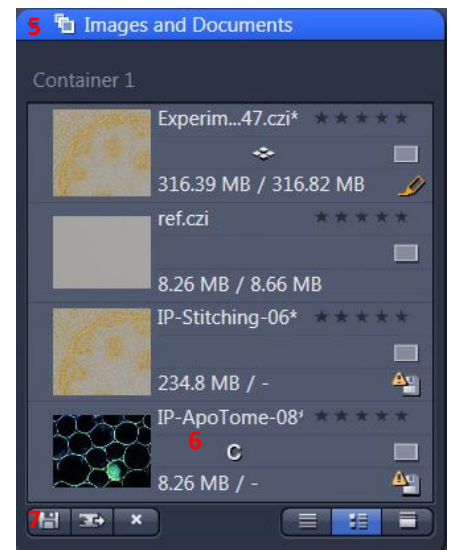
### Save your experimental configuration

1. Click on parameters logo.
2. Select « *Save As* ».
3. Rename your configuration and save it.
4. To load your parameters, open the menu below  
« *Experiment Manager* » and select your configuration.



### Save images with black and white camera

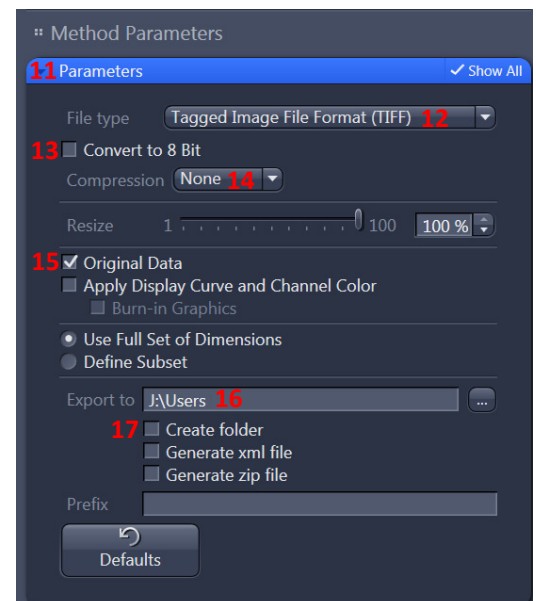
5. All images of your session are displayed on the right in « *Images and Documents* » column.
6. To save, select the images by pressing Ctrl key and clicking on at the same time.
7. Click on the little diskette.
8. Name your images.
9. Save them in the « *Users* » folder in J disk.  
All images should be saved in this pathway :  
J://users/year/month/day/your name.



### Export images with color camera

You need to export data acquired with color camera to open them with other software than ZEN.

10. Click on File then Export or Ctrl+6.
11. « *Parameters* » tab opens.
12. Choose « *TIFF* » format.
13. Don't tick « *Convert to 8 bit* ».
14. Don't compress so tick « *None* ».
15. Tick « *Original Data* ».
16. Choose the export folder in the « *Users* » folder in J disk.
17. Untick « *Create folder* ».
18. Click on « *Apply* ».



## Switch off the system

1. Lower the objectives, clean the front lens and around with lens tissue.
2. Exit from « ZEN » software.
3. Transfer your data on your hardisk.

Check the booking schedule. If there is no one after you :

4. Switch off the PC.
5. Switch off the microscope with the button on the left side.
6. Switch off the multiple plug.
7. Light off the fluorescent lamp. It has to be switch off last !



8. Put back the blue cover on the microscope but not on the fluorescent lamp!